



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Inspection of immigrants at subports of Porto Rico for the week ended February 25, 1902.

SAN JUAN, P. R., February 25, 1902.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving during the week ended February 22, 1902, at subports of Porto Rico.

Mayaguez.—February 16, French steamship *St. Domingue*, from Haitien ports and Santo Domingo, with 5 immigrants.

Other subports, no transactions.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

Cholera at Medina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram, dated the 6th instant, from the United States minister at Constantinople, reading as follows: "Dr. Zavitziano reports that cholera has broken out among pilgrims at Medina. Sixty deaths."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Three weeks ended February 7, 1902. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 58. No contagious diseases.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 1,232, including diphtheria, 16; enteric fever, 14; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 19; whooping cough, 9; smallpox, 86, and 154 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 52,550. Total number of deaths, 67, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

FRANCE—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1902. Estimated population, 146,559. Total number of deaths, 175, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 27 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 75 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 15, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 22.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,003.